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# Avening Si

No. 15,558.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

a Young Woman.

ELEVATOR MAN SAVES MOST OF SHIPBUILDING TRUST SEEMS TO FIRST STEP TO PUNISH DISCRIM-THE GUESTS.

the Disaster-Porter Under

Arrest.

CHICAGO, January 6.-Three persons lost story brick structure at Wabash avenue and 12th street, early today. Three of the victims, Mrs. E. T. Perry, aged thirty-five, and her two daughters, eight and nine years old, respectively, were burned or suffocated to death in their room on the fourth floor. The fourth victim, a woman whose name has not been learned, jumped from the window of a room on the same floor to the street and was fatally hurt.

William A. Parker, a guest, jumped from the window of a room on the fourth floor to the roof of a two-story building adjoining the hotel. He sustained a broken ankle and severe bruises. The financial loss was about \$2,000.

#### Arrest of the Porter.

A short time after it was discovered that lives had been lost William Clemons, a porter, was arrested. The police explain that from what could be learned from to the findings of the majority of the board which designed the ships. panic-stricken guests the fire originated mysteriously. Clemons was awake, it is said, at the time, and the police will hold him until the fire has been investigated. There were about 100 guests in the hotel

From admissions made by Clemons it is believed that he caused the fire by accidentally igniting his bedclothes while smoking a cigarette. The fourth victim, believed to be Miss

Ethel Saunders, 2535 Indiana avenue, died in the ambulance on her way to the hospital. She is said to have been the niece The injured: T. W. Parker, jumped from window to ad-

olning building two stories below; inter-Emile Sancacz, cut by broken glass. C. A. Wrightman, badly cut about face

smoke and cut by flying glass.

It is thought that Mrs. Perry first became aware of the fire and aroused her daughters. The latter, however, appear to latter the daughters. been found on their beds, while the body of Mrs. Perry lay on the floor near the win-

Elevator Man's Presence of Mind. The elevator conductor ran his car to the top floor, shouting a warning and carrying many of the guests from the building.

Although the woman and her daughters who perished in the fire were registered at and known about the hotel under the name of Perry, Edward Saunders, a coachman to be his wife and daughters, and gave the ames of the children as Rita and Marie. It was learned, however, that Saunders was known in Toronto as Perry and assumed the former name when he came to

The young woman who died in the ambulance and who was partially identified as Ethel Saunders, is now believed to be another daughter of Mrs. Perry.

#### BURNED IN VAPOR ACCIDENT. Miss Evelyn Burden Meets With Severe Accident.

NEW YORK, January 6.-Miss Evelyn Burden, a daughter of I. Townsend Burden. was seriously burned in a fire at the family residence in East 26th street, Madison square, today. She was taking a vapor bath. In some way the lamp upset and Miss Burden was severely burned about the limbs. She was carried into the residence of Mrs. Iselin nearby. A maid whose name was said to be Garda Fagerquest was severely burned while trying to rescue Miss Burden and was placed in a cab and taken to a hospital.

Members of a hook and ladder company raised a ladder in front of the house and two maids who were on the upper floor were carried down. Several messenger boys from a nearby messenger office rushed to the house and gave timely assistance during the first moments of the fire. The ouse, a four-story brown stone mansion, was considerably damaged.

#### DEATH OF GEN. A. L. PEARSON. Veteran of the Civil War and Promi-

nent in U. V. L. PITTSBURG, Pa., January 6.-Gen. A. L. Pearson, past national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, and one of the founders of that organization, died today

of pneumonia. At the close of the civil war Gen. Pearson was brevetted major general for bravery. and later was awarded a medal of honor by

During the railroad riots of 1877 he was command of the National Guard in this city. At the time of his death he was a member of a board of managers of tional homes for disabled soldiers. r of a board of managers of the na-

## ENGLAND MAKES PROTEST

Against Turkey Allowing Russian Destroyers Through Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 6.-Great Britain has vigorously protested to the Turkish government against the permission granted in September last to four unarmed Russian torpedo-boat destroyers to pass through the Dardanelles into the Black sea, under the commercial flag of Russia.

These vessels were about to start on the proposed trip. The British note says the passage of the Dardanelles by the torpedoboat destroyers would be a violation of the existing international treaties, and that if Russian warships are thus allowed to use the Dardanelles Great Britain will reserve right to demand similar privileges The protest has caused irritation in Russian circles and concern on the part of the Turkish authorities, who fear that powers will follow the example of Great Britain.

## Will Command the Wisconsin.

Capt. Uriel Sebree, until recently commandant of the naval station at Samoa, has been ordered to take command of the battle ship Wisconsin as the relief of Capt. George C. Reiter, who has been placed on walting orders. The Wisconsin is now undergoing repairs at the Puget sound navy yard, and is under orders to join the

# FOUR PERISH IN FIRE BIDS FOR WARSHIPS TO CURB THE TRUSTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

ment Today.

HAVE BEST OF IT.

Character of the Vessels to Be Built.

Bids for building \$9,000,000 worth of wartheir lives and a fourth was fatally injured | ships were opened at the Navy Department in a fire at the Hotel Somerset, an eight- today in the presence of representatives of nearly every shipbuilding concern of note in the country, together with a host of subcontractors who supply structural material for the big ships. The bidding was close and exciting, and on the face of the bids it appears that the shipbuilding trust has the best of the struggle. A feature of the event was the submission of a proposition to supply the enormous horse power required to drive the Tennessee and Washington, the speediest ships of war the United States navy will carry on its lists, with the new turbine motors, the latter to be supplied by an American company. Another feature was the submission of a statement from one of the largest bidders to the effect that they had satisfied themselves that no less than 25,000 horse power would be required to drive the big ships at the calculated speed, thus verifying the estimates of Engi-

#### The Bids.

The bids were as follows: Newport News Shipbuilding Companyone ship in forty-two months on depart-

ment's designs for \$4,325,000. Fore River Ship and Engine Works of Quincy, Mass.-One ship on department's designs in forty-two months for \$4,578,000.

Rath Iron Works—One ship in forty-two months on department's designs for \$4,500,-

Union Iron Works of San Francisco-One New York Ship Building Company of Camden, N. J.—One ship in forty-two months, \$4,365,000.

New York Ship Building Company of Camden, N. J.—One ship in forty-two months, department's designs, for \$4,250,000.

Two ships same class for \$4,150,000 each, to be delivered in forty and forty-two months. Same company on its own designs providing for twenty-two-knot ships to be delivered in forty and forty-two months, \$4,280,000 each. It was in connection with this bid that the letter was submitted de-manding an allowance of 25,000 horse-

Moran Brothers & Co. ship in forty-two months, for \$4,397,000. Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, one ship on department's designs, thirty-nine months, \$4,200,000. Same company on its own designs, ships to be delivered in thirtysix and thirty-nine months, and to be twenty-two knots speed, one ship for \$4,-100,000, two ships on same plans for \$4,000,-000 each. Same company, on plans of its own providing for the use of steam turbines and watertube boilers, \$4,100,000 for

one and \$4,060,000 each for two. The judgment of the board of bureau chiefs will be necessary to determine the awards.

## Character of the Ships.

The two first-class armored cruisers for which the above bids were received were authorized by act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, the cost of each not to exceed \$1,650,000. Forty-two months is allowed for their construction and a minimum speed of twenty-one and a half knots is required. Each cruiser will measure on load water line 502 feet in length and 72 feet 101/2 inches at extreme breadth. They will have each a trial displacement of not more than 14,500 tons, a total coal bunker capacity of about 2,000 tons and a mean draft at trial displacement of 25 feet.

The hull is to be of steel throughout, and the armament will consist of a main bat-tery of four 10-inch breech-loading rifles, sixteen 6-inch breech-loading rifles. twentytwo 3-inch rapid-fire guns and a secondary rapid-fire guns, two 1-pounder automatic guns, two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two .30-caliber Gatling guns, six .30-caliber Colt automatic and two 3-inch field guns.

The hulls of the cruisers will be protected

by a water-line belt of armor worked in vertical strakes, amidships, where it will be about eighteen feet in height. The armor throughout the machinery and magazine space and three inches forward and aft.

The protective deck will extend from stern to stern, being flat amidships, sloping at the sides and at each end. It built up of twenty-pound lower throughout, with nickel steel plating throughout, with forty pounds on the flat and 140 pounds on

Holsts driven by an electric motor and delivering seven pieces per minute will convey the ammunition for six-inch and smaller guns directly from the ammunition turret guns will have regular ammunition hoists, operated by electric power, leading directly from the handling room to the tur-

rets.

The new men-of-war will be propelled by vertical twin screw, four-cylinder triple-expansion engines of a combined indicated forse power of not less than 23,000. There sixteen Babcock and Wilcox boilers of the straight water-tube type on each cruiser, placed in eight water-tight com-partments. These will furnish steam for the main engines and all the necessary auxiliary and other machinery throughout the ship. Each cruiser will be fitted with four funnels, 100 feet high above the base

The cruisers will be lighted throughout with electricity. With the exception of cer-tain auxiliaries to be operated by steam, all power on board will be electric, including boat cranes, turret-turning motors, ventua-

Designed as flagships, the new cruisers will each provide accommodation for the following complement: Flag officer, commanding officer, chief of staff, nineteen ward room, twelve junior and ten warrant officers, and not less than 814 men, including sixty marines.

Each cruiser carries steel masts forward and aft, and the specifications require that they shall be arranged for wireless teleg-

## WILL BE PROMOTED.

Lieut. H. M. Morrow to Be Appointed a Major.

First Lieut, Henry M. Morrow of the bin Cavalry, stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be appointed a major in the judge advocate general's department on the retirement of Maj. Louis B. Lawton of the 26th Infantry, just promoted on account of gallant service in the Chinese campaign Major Morrow is a graduate of the law de-partment of the University of Michigan, class of 1888, and rendered good service in the Spanish war, first as second lieutenant of the 3d Nebraska Infantry and afterward as first lieutenant of the 32d United States Infantry. In February, 1901, he was appointed first lieutenant of the 4th Regular Infantry, and in the following July was transferred to the 9th Cavalry.

ney General Knox.

INATORY PRACTICES.

amine the Whole Question

Suggested.

The recommendations of Attorney General Knox were received by Mr. Littlefield's subcommittee on trusts of the judiciary committee of the House this morning, just as the members of the subcommittee were beginning their session. The two hours of the session were given up entirely to a discussion of the Knox statement. It was in the form of a printed pamphlet of forty-seven pages, the last fifteen of which were devoted to recommen-

dations for legislation. In commenting on the Attorney General's statements Mr. Littlefield said they were most excellent. The committee, he said, did not have time to get entirely through the report, but devoted most of the time to the recommendations for legislation. Of these, he said, some were new. One suggested the appointment of a commission to examine into the whole question. Another was that a penalty should be provided against persons receiving rebates, as well as against those who gave rebates.

Mr. Knox first reviews the cases that have been reviewed by the courts and those

#### The Recommendations.

The recommendations respecting legislation are as follows:

The end desired by the overwhelming majority of the people of all sections of the country is that combinations of capital should be regulated and not destroyed, and that measures should be taken to correct the tendency toward monopolization of the industrial business of the country. I assume a thing to be avoided, even by suggestion, is legislation regulating the business interests of the country beyond such as will accomplish this end as will accomplish this end.

In my judgment, a monopoly in any in-

dustry would be impossible in this country, where money is abundant and cheap and in the hands or within the reach of keen and capable men, if competition were assured of a fair and open field and protected against unfair, artificial and discriminating practices.

Two or more persons or corporations cannot by any combination or arrangement be-tween themselves either contract or expend the rights of others to engage in a similar business. The utmost they can do is to discourage the disposition to do so by restricting the opportunities, or by securing to nemselves some exclusive facilities or enjoyment of some common facilities upon xclusive terms.

If the law will guarantee to the small producer protection against piratical methods in competition and keep the highways to the markets open and available to him for the same tolls charged to his powerful competitor he will manage to live and thrive to an astonishing degree.

Individualism in production has its advantages as well as combination. Small individual enterprises not uncommonly spring up and thrive within the shadow of the larger ones, though enjoying none of their supposed advantages of control of sources of raw material, fuel and transportation facilities, yet realizing large profit per ton of output because of the closer economies possible through direct, personal, interested management. Indeed, it is true that the great concerns whose stocks have been gathered in by the holding companies (the real trusts) are themselves largely but ag-gregations of successful smaller ones, which, one by one, have made their com-petition so severely felt by an ambitious rival that he has absorbed them.

I believe the rebates and kindred advantages granted by carriers to large opera-tors in the leading industries of the country, as against their competitors, in many years amounted to a sum that would rep resent fair interest upon the actual money invested in the business of such operators.

## Effect of Monopoly.

If substantially all of a given business is controlled by one company, the more threatening to potential competition does this iniquity become, and with greater timidity does such competition approach the field.

In some respects the holding company is weaker than its independent rivals. It pays as much, if not more, for labor. Advantage in the saving of an intermediate profit upon raw material and fuel is largely offset by the enormous cost of the sources of supply represented in high capitalization. This capitalization, in almost every case

of a holding company, represents far more than the aggregate intrinsic value of its constituent companies. The method of computing values for purpose of concentration has invariably been upon earning power, and rebates have frequently swelled earnings so that enormous volumes of capital stock represent nothing but unfair advantage obtained over rivals.

The situation is much improved in respect to transportation discriminations within the last two years. This is the result, first, of a determined effort upon the part of the government to apply existing laws in an effective way against discrimination, and, sec ond, to the fact that some of the higher-minded railroad managers of the country have exerted their large influence in the direction of equitable dealing with the shippers of the territory which they serve Whether it is a consequence of these influences or a mere coincidence, it is neverthe less stated on high authority to be a fact that the embarkation of new capital in enterprises in competition with the supposedly controlled industries within the period named probably equals the capital of the trusts. The effect of certainty of protection against predatory competition can be safely prophesied to increase this figure. The country is filled with men whose lives have been devoted to industry, who have developed and made profitable the properties now possessed by the trusts at prices far in excess of the cost of modernized duplicates, who will not long remain idle when assured that their capital and experi-

ence can be securely employed in the busi-ness to which they were trained. Too much has been conceded in public discussion to the trusts in this respect. Organizations in one state to control production in other states of commodities con-sumed in all the states are as a rule devices of shrewd men to capitalize for the'r own begotten in prosperous times. Poor times offer no inducements. They are essentially different from the combinations effected by producers, of their own motion, for eco-nomic reasons. Those which have been recklessly conceived contain within them-selves the germ of their own undoing. They have, as a rule, only acquired the owner-ship of the stocks of the industries of the country which had already attained their gigantic stature. Their existence does not increase the productive capacity of the country, except as high prices of products have stimulated competition, nor have they because of their existence increased debecause of their existence increased de-mand, as the demand for products has

Mother, Two Daughters and Opened at the Navy Depart- Recommendations of Attor- Venezuelan Question Discussed by Cabinet.

## BLAZE IN A HOTEL MANY PROPOSALS MADE LEGISLATION ADVISED CUBAN RECIPROCITY

BELIEF THAT THE TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED.

Somerset House, in Chicago, Scene of Some Features That Excited Interest- Appointment of a Commission to Ex- Australian Educators Introduced-Next Minister to Liberia Will Be From Maryland.

> The cabinet was in session an hour and a half today, several matters of importance being brought to the attention of the President and his advisers.

Serious consideration was given to the status of the Venezuelan embroglio. No answer yet has been returned by the allies to the proposition submitted through this government by President Castro. Meantime, with fair words to the United States, they are pursuing the policy they mapped out originally as to Venezuela. The blockade of Venezuelan ports is still in force, commerce with the South American republic is being hampered seriously and already the Castro government has lost through the action of the alles an amount sufficient to liquidate their claims against it. The charge is made, but with what basis scarcely can be estimated in this country, that the Venezuelan revolutionist leaders are being aided materially by some of the allies with a view either of bringing President Castro to terms or of effecting a combination with the revolutionists whereby the flat claims of the ailles are to be paid in the event of the downfall of the Castro government. Thus far, this government has paid little heed to the charge, but it has not been disregarded entirely. As viewed by some well-informed officials here, it is the evident intention of the allies to crush President Castro, if possible, and make terms for a settlement of their claims afterward. It is suggested that therein may lie the reason for the delay in responding to the Venezuelan proposition. However, with the collection of just claims against the Venezuelan government the united States has no concern provided al-ways that the methods pursued do not trench upon American rights and interests. It is probable, therefore, that the attitude of this government will not be altered from

#### one of awaiting developments. Think It Will Be Ratified.

The status of the Cuban reciprocity treaty in the Senate also was considered. Confidence was expressed by the President and would be ratified, but the disposition of some of the advocates of the best sugar interests to couple the Cuban tracty with the pending Philippine tarts bill; was deprecated. It has been to use that the reduction on the duties of Philippine sugar to 25 per cent of the Dingley rate would paralyze the domestic sugar industry. Some of the beet sugar advocates are more apprehensive of this reduction in duty than of the concessions extended by the conduction in concessions extended by the pending treaty to the Cuban sugar planters. They are disposed, however, to tie the two together and oppose them as inimical to an important American industry.

## Australia's Educational System.

Two prominent educators of Australia were presented to the President this morning by Representative Douglas of New York, who lived in Australia several years. They were G. H. Knibbs of the University of Sydney and J. W. Turner of a training college at Sydney. They are commissioners of education for New South Wales, Australia, and in April last started on a tour of the world to study educational methods. They are traveling as representatives of the Australian government. They arrived in New York several days ago, having spent

many months in Europe.
"We are going to spend some time in this country," said Mr. Knibbs. "We desire to study educational methods in all parts of the United States, from the primary on up, so that the best to be had here may be at plied to our own country. We are locking forward with pleasure to acquiring much valuable information in the United States. Geographically and politically the two countries are much alike, the spirit of the American and Australian people is much alike, and there is a great deal in common between us. This country has given wide study to educational methods and to searching inquiry, and we expect to desire and ing inquiry, and we expect to derive profit

"One thing I like about school matters in this country is that the states have control of their own educational institutions and that there is no general law covering the schools or interfering with their manage-ment. By your method the best system cality can be put into force, local conditions determining which is best. Our federation of states will allow us to do the

Not Discuss the Trust Legislation. Senator Hoar was among the large num ber of senators who called at the White House this morning to talk with the President. The supposition would be natural that he would probably talk with the President about trust legislation since the introduction of his bill along those lines. "Could I say that you were here discuss ing the question of trust legislation with the President?" a reporter inquired of Sen-"Oh, yes, you could say that," responded

the Massachusetts senator with a smile and carefully selecting his words, "but it gether different matter.' Senators Platt of New York, Lodge, Mc-Enery, Proctor, Dolliver and Representa-tive Pearre of Maryland were among the other callers. Secretary Root was the first caller during the morning.

#### President Going to Conton. President Roosevelt has accepted an in-

vitation to attend a banquet to be given by the Canton Republican League in Canton, Ohio, on the evening of January 27. The banquet is in honor of the birthday of Mr. McKinley. The late President's birthday anniversary is on the 20th, but there is a state function in the White House that night and President Romevels could not go then, so the time was fixed for the 27th that the President might get back for the 23th. The President will seave here on Monday evening, January 26, and return to Washington on the 28th.

For a Maryland Colored Man.

Rev. Dr. Lyons, a colored minister of Baltimore, is slated for minister to Liberia, to succeed Dr. Crossland, the colored representative of this government to the Liperian republic. The President has informberian republic. The President has informed a number of senators and representatives that the next minister to Liberia will come from Maryland, and that there is no use in presenting any further pames. The Indiana representatives and senators had a candidate. So did the West Pirginia republicans and those from Tennessee and other states. There would be a food of candidates but for the repeated announcement of the President that a man has been selected for the position.



## RUSH AT NAVY YARD TRUST REGULATION

WORK SAID TO BE MORE THAN A YEAR BEHIND.

Increase in Naval Power Demands More Guns-Double Shifts of Workmen.

The Washington navy yard is a busy place these days. Those who claim to be in a position to know say that work in the machine shops, where guns are manufactured for new war vessels, is more than a year behind. The plan to increase the navy; which has been agreed upon so far and which bids fair to be approved by Congress at the present session, means that the work in the navy yard will be more than doubly increased. Naval officers have all along contended that there is a possibility of trouble with Germany within a few years, and while hostilities may be counteracted by pacific diplomatic measures, it is the desire of the Navy Department, backed by the administration, that the United States shall be prepared for an emergency. It is said that fully 500 more men are needed at the Washington navy yard. Already a second shift of men in the secondary mount shop and in the miscellaneous machine shop has been ordered, it is said, and as soon as men may be procured an

additional force will be put to work in the The men now employed in the shops at the navy yadr are perturbed. The officers in charge have, it is said, intimated to the men that, if they are willing to forego the price-and-a-half pay and accept graight pay for overtime, two shifts only of twelve hours each will be maintained; otherwise system of three shifts of eight hours each will be inaugurated. Heretofore the men have received price-and-a-half pay for all overtime. The foregoing of extra pay for extra time is contrary to labor union prin-

## Shifts of Twelve Hours Favored.

The men are said to favor two shifts of twelve hours each, in preference to three shifts of eight hours each, as in the latter case they would have to correct in their own time the errors of the new and inexperienced men employed. They are said to be perfectly willing to work twelve hours, but feel that in so doing they would be entitled to the scale rate of extra pay for the four hours in excess of the regu-

Considerable dissatisfaction is said to exst among the employes in the shops at the navy yard by reason of what they term the holiday. Christmas they were accorded a half holiday, with pay. Prior to January 1 they were assured, it is said, that they should have the same half holiday on New Year with pay.

As the story goes, they were told shortly before noon of that day that the half holiday was not forthcoming. Many of the employes had arranged to spend the half day in their own diversion. Some had come to their work with better clothes so as to not make it necessary to return to their homes to dress. Others did not carry their luncheons with them and were compelled to nearby restaurants. They were not only discommoded but displeased.

## TO SUCCEED HASBROUCK.

Lieut. Col. Johnston to Be Appointed a Brigadier General.

The President has directed the appointment of Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston of the adjutant general's department as a brigadier general to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck. General Johnston resigned his commission in the army a few weeks ago in order to devote his entire time to the settlement of the large estate of his father-in-law, and his resignation was accepted, to take effect on the 1st proximo. His elevation to the rank of a general officer is intended as a simple recognition of his excellent military services, and carries with it no pay or emoluments, as his resignation will take effect immediately on his confirmation by

General Johnston is a native of Pennsyl vania and a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1879. He served in the cavalry arm until May, 1898, when he was transferred to the adjutant general's depart-ment. During the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection he had direct charge of the enlistment branch of the department and performed that arduous and important work in a most acceptable manner

#### Presidential Nominations. The President today sent the following

nominations to the Senate: Sidney O. Weeks, surveyor of customs for the port of Patchogue, N. Y.; Raymond R. Frazier, Wisconsin, consul at Copenhagen.
Army-Promotions-Artillery Corps: Lieut.
Col. Wm. P. Vose, to be colonel. Judge advocate general's department: Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Infantry, to

be judge advocate, with rank of major.

To be a second lieutenant of infantry:

## UNDER SUPERVISION OF DEPART-

MENT OF COMMERCE. Provision for Bureau of Insurance and

Corporations Inserted in Bill at President's Request.

The proposed regulation of trusts, if authorized by Congress, will be conducted under the supervision of the new department of commerce and labor. The report of the House interstate commerce committee favorably reporting a substitute for the Senate bill, which was presented today by as the leaders of the House are concerned, Representative Mann of Chicago, makes provision for a bureau of insurance and corporations which shall be under the supervision of the secretary of the new department. This bureau, as officially announced by Representative Mann, is intended to be the vehicle of the executive branch of the government for carrying into effect the proposed legislation on the subject of trust

## At Request of President.

The provision for the bureau of insurance and corporations in the bill was at the direct request of President Roosevelt. The President has held several conferences with Mr. Mann since the latter was instructed by the interstate and foreign commerce committee to write the report on the new department, and in this regard the report was drafted in compliance with the recommendations made by President Roosevel

at these meetings. In his talks with the members of the House who have been prime movers for the department of commerce and labor the President has made it plain that he does not desire any legislation which will be impractical or which will prove a burden to small corporations. For this reason he will, while he would have the publicity provisions of the anti-trust bill as rigid and effective as words can make them. have them so drafted that the secretary of commerce and labor would have some discretion in their enforcement.

## Aimed at But Few Corporations.

There are thousands of corporations in the country doing interstate commerce business, but the present anti-trust crusade of the administration is aimed at but comparatively few of them. Mr. Roosevelt is said to understand that it would prove a great burden on many of the smaller cor-porations should they be forced to file reports with the secretary of commerce and labor, and that there would be no particu-

lar object in their doing so.

Consequently he believes, he has told visiting statesmen, that the true solution of the publicity problem lies in the appointment of a board under the secretary of commerce and labor which shall have authority to investigate trusts and require them to file reports concerning their methods of business whenever ordered to do so. A law written in this way, the President believes, according to these statesmen, would permit the enforcement of anti-trust legislation against those corporations which actually are offending and would permit those which are conducting their business in compliance with the law and public policy to continue unmolested and unburdened.

## THE DISTRICT BILL.

Hearings Begun by Subcommittee in Charge of the Measure.

Work was begun today on the District appropriation bill by the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee. Part of the morning session was given up to of the morning session was given up to hearing Mr. Theodore W. Noyes on the needs of the Public Library, and the requirements of the public schools were then considered. At the afternoon session the board of charities, the school trustees and representatives of the District militia were

#### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Republicans Have a Majority of 144

on Joint Ballot. HARRISBURG, Pa., January 6 .- The Pennsylvania legislature organized at noon today and will probably adjourn finally on April 16. The republicans have a majority on joint ballot of 144. This assures the reelection of United States Senator Boles Penrose by the joint convention of the senate and house on January 21. Henry F. Walton of Philadelphia was elected speaker of the house and John M. Scott of Philadelphia was chosen president pro tem. of the senate.

The Capitol building commission submit-

## COMMISSION MEETS

Wanted-

The name of an article of

general consumption that

cannot be advertised suc-

Address "Advertising,"

Star office.

cessfully in The Star.

More Testimony Regarding the Miners' Strike.

#### NON-UNION MEN HEARD

WAGE STATEMENT OF INDEPEN-DENT COMPANIES FILED.

Judge Gray Surprised to Hear Coal Operators Paid Salaries of Deputies.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6 .- After & recess over the holidays, the anthracite coal strike commission resumed its work today of hearing the non-union men's side of the controversy in the great industrial war in the anthracite coal regions during the past year. The sessions of the commission in this city are being held in the United States circuit court room in the federal building, and it is expected that fully a month will be occupied in taking the testimony of the non-union men, the coal operators and the mine workers in rebuttal.

When the commission adjourned at Scranton the miners had closed their case, and the non-union men were engaged in presenting their side of the conflict. Up to the holiday recess the lawyers for the nonunion men had taken up about three days in calling witnesses who testified to acts of violence, boycotting and intimidation al-leged to have been committed by members of the miners' union. The witnesses heard were principally from the upper region, in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkesbarre. The session began at 11 o'clock. The court room was well filled when the commissioners filed in and took their seats. All the prominent attorneys were present ex-cepting C. S. Darrow, leading counsel for the miners, who was delayed in the west.

The first business brought up was the presentation by their counsel of the wage statements of several of the small independent coal companies in the Hazleton

Independent Companies' Wage State-

John J. Williams, a mining engineer, employed by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, was the first witness. He told how he was set upon and beaten while on his way to work, but he could not swear that the strikers committed the assault.

Sheriff Schadt of Lackawanna county gave in detail his experiences during the strike and finally his call upon Gov. Stone for assistance. The sheriff said that President Mitchell had several times assisted him to receiving travelled. him in preventing trouble.

President Mitchell cross-examined Sheriff

had employed about fifty deputies which the coal companies had paid for. He would not say that a general state of lawlessness prevailed in the county, but a reign of terror existed in some localities. Why Did Not the County Pay?

Gen. Wilson asked the sheriff why the

county did not pay the deputy sheriffs, and

counsel for the witness explained that it was the law in Pennsylvania that the company pay the cost for protection. Chairman Gray, evidently surprised at the statement, said: "I am not familiar with such an un-American ia... county or the state relinquishes the duty of protecting life and with such an un-American law. When the maintaining order, protecting life and keeping the peace then matters are reach-

ing a sorry state."

Three additional witnesses were heard, after which a recess was taken until 2:15.

#### BOERS VISIT CHAMBERLAIN. Attend Entertainment in His Honor

Given at Pretoria. PRETORIA, Transvaal, January 6.-All doubts as to whether the Boers would participate in the entertainments given in honor of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain were dissipated by the appearance of Gens. Botha, Delarev. Cronie and Smuts at the garden party given by the governor yesterday. The at-

tendance of the town Boers, however, was

not large. Mrs. Chamberlain is tactfully

aiding the colonial secretary in his pacifica-

When Gen. Cronje was introduced she at first did not catch his name, but immediately after she head it was Gen. Cronje Mrs. Chamberlain sent for him and engaged in a lengthy conversation with the noted gen-

## GREAT BRITAIN HEARD FROM.

It is Believed That Venezuelan Dispute Will Surely Go to The Hague. Secretary Hay has received the British answer to Castro's latest proposal relative

to arbitration. It is assumed that the British note reflects the views of the German government as the allies have been acting in harmony so far. The note is interlocutory, but in substance states that if Venezuela wishes a conference with a view to submitting the differences between the two countries to arbitration Great Britain will accede. The conditions attached are slightly different from the oriinal British proposition, but in the judgment of officials here the differences between the allies and Venezuela in respect to arbitration are much diminished, and there is warrant for the expectation that the case will now surely go to The Hague.

## GEN. CORBIN ACCEPTS.

Will Serve as Grand Marshal of the

Parade in St. Louis in April. Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, has accepted an invitation to serve as grand marshal for the parade and dedicatory ceremonies incident to the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase to be held at St. Louis April 30 next. He has selected Lieutenant Co'cnel Edward A. Godwin, 10th Cavalry, as his chief of staff for that occasion. Colonel Godwin is now on duty at the exposition grounds at St. Louis.

## ORDERED NOT TO RETURN.

Intimidation of a Negro Mail Carrier in Louisiana.

Post Office Inspector Peters of New Orleans has been ordered to make an investigation of the reported intimidation of The Capitol building commission submitted a report stating that the new Capitol building, including the art, designs, will be completed by January, 1906, and within the appropriation of \$4,600,000 made by the last legislature.

Both bodies will take a recess tomorrow until January 19, to allow the presiding officers to prepare the standing committees. The republicans and democrats will both caucus tonight for United States senator. Boles Penrose will be nominated by the republican caucus, and Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg, La. In a dispatch to the Postmaster General yesterday information was received to the effect that Sunday night a posse of citizens of Boeufriver ordered Jackson not to return with the mail on his reuse or his life would pay the forfeit. The reason given for the action of the posse was race prejudice. Inspector Peters was notified of the case by telegraph and hurried to the scene to make an investigation. No